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SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1905.

And so I know

That day is lost wherein I fail to lend friend; it if it show urden lightened by the cheer

and lay me down to sleep in sweet

The Duty of Democrats.

Thomas Jefferson, the high priest of fairs, and popular indifference is the pol-itician's opportunity? The farmer knows and the political weeds will spring

At this season we hear men say, "I are disgusted with politics and I wash my hands of the whole wretched businesss

Now, in simple reason, is that patriotic? Is it sensible? Is that the way to root out the political weeds and make a Democratic harvest? Is that the way to make popular government a success? If all pure men take that stand, the government must go to destruction. The hope of popular government is in the pure men of the land, and if they surrender and give up the struggle, the doom of popular government will have been

Away with such false doctrine and pessimism. The people are aroused. Let them go into the primary, every Demo-erat of them, and vote for the best candidates and see that the election is fair and honest. It is a binding obfigation. This is no time for shirking. It is the time for action. Virginia expects every Democrat to do his duty. If you are opposed to this candidate or that, go into the primary and vote against him, and if he is nominated in spite of you, your trol the result, but you can at least de your part in muking such a result is you believe to be for the greatest good to Democracy and popular governmen It is unpatriotic and unmanly to suik and shirk. If yo uare a Democrat, it i your plain and unescapable duty to g to the polls on Tuesday and cast you ballot for the candidates of your choice Moreover, you should vote a complet ticket, for senator, for Governor, Public Instruction and all. Pick your man for each and every office and vote for him. Your party has the right to know the man of your choice,

A Base Impeachment.

We are humiliated to learn from the Washington Post that Datto Grande, an Fairbanks is still there,

The Post explains that Datto Grande learned the game from his friends in the army, while the Sultan of Ganassi was forced to rely upon his untutored skill and the devices known to the Moros. Yet, when the test came, the Sultan is reported to have "skinned" his Americanized friend out of all his

earabons, his wives, and his raiment. please, to this unpatriotic confession:

"Here is a study in ethnology and statesmanship worthy of plous and tire-less research. The whole problem of civilizing the Philippines may be combetter than one who has been carefully conched by American army officers, the pride of their country? If this is true, the Philippines are and of right ought to be free and independent If it be a calumious attack upon the efficiency of American methods in our insular possessions, the scener it is exposed the better."

It is true that the Filipinos are or Norfolk, especially Norfolk, and let any of his henchmen, and if the Filipine wife, or wild boar, or polished bam-boo, or artistic decoration on his copper colored hide, we will yield the chips; until then faith in American talent remains

The Primary Pledge. The Fredericksburg Evening Journal

There are a large number of voters in the Democratic party of this State who hesitate to enter the primary of next Tuesday for the reason that they do not care to bind themselves to vote for the successful candidate for Governor There are large numbers of voters among the followers of both Swanson and Wilbert who will not, if they can avoid it, cast their vote for Judge Mann for Governor of the State. Should they take part in the primary they might feel in honor bound to vote for the candidate of their party. There is a very simple way to apply the dillemma, and that is to ab-

it, and Chairman Ellyson has gone so

ask the question as to whether or no

ing on a recent article in The Times-Disputch on this subject, says:

Let there be no misunderstanding. "All persons participating in any of said elections shall thereby be considered as binding themselves to vote for the nominee, or nominees, in the ensuing

So says the primary plan. The rule is plain and binding, and it must in honor be observed by every man who votes in Tuesday's primary.

Educational Superintendent Bodine, of Chicago, is still another despondent student of our social organism. His particular ground for complaint is that American women are nowhere near backward enough in coming forward. He says that 5,329,867 women were engaged in gainful occupations in 1900, as against 3,914,571, in 1890, that the proportion of gainful women is rapidly increasing, and that we are up against an age of the "infernal feminine, anyway, Superintendent Bodine wishes It were otherwise. He says that man is a way-back number, and will crowded out of all the best jobs. Ghe of the first to lose his job in this way, for all we know, may be Superintendent Bodine, of Chicago.

Governor Taft informs the Filipines that this country will not tolerate any interference from the Pilipinos in its policy of preparing them for self-govern-The Filipinos being only poor, ignorant savnges, the othics of this remark may impress them as a trifle strange. Taft intimates that we will Christianize the Filipinos with the Gatling gun, when-

Senator Clarke, of Montana, is usually reputed to be a wealthy man, but, now t develops that his principal mining propity, the United Verde, only yields him a bare \$600,000 per month. This would harm keep Rockefeller in maguzines.

An occasional speech before a summer "gathering" seems to remind us that Mr

THE LATEST BOOKS

knowledge of the country is a whole, and net merely at some of the points most familiar to tourists. Passing, by reason of its completeness, out of the field of the readable volumes of "sketches" and "glimpses" which delained war correspondents "at the front and others have given us, "The Land of the Rising Sun" becomes a complete and excellent guide book to Japan. Travelers abroad and readers at home alike may draw from it instruction and profitable entertaliument.

may draw from the interest able entertalnment.

A history of Japan, beginning with a discussion of soil, geological structure, climate, etc., traces the story of the Japanese from their reputed origin down

cial conditions in Japan, and Part Pive her internal and foreign policy; the system of government having already been expounded in the chapters devoted to Japanese history. This strikes us as an orderly, systematic and pretty complete scheme for a book of travel, which sets out to give a useful account of the particular country under consideration, and it is difficult to see where anything of note has been ignored.

Excerpts are impracticable, for reasons of space, though a few judicious ones would undoubtedly illuminate the reviewer's task. We have been particularly struck by the author's account of the Japanese press. The first newspaper in Japan was issued in 1803, but was not a success. People were afraid to read it openly; it carried no advertising, and the enterprising editor was stung to the extent of 500 gold-pieces. Times have changed since then, and the ententing paper now circulates about 125,000 copies Newsboys of to-day run through the streets with a bell, throwing the paper in at the door, as in the Occident, formerly the boy used to go in the kitchen, have a chat with the cook and accept a cup of ten, A paper costs from ten to twenty cents a month. It is print-

ttion on a variety of subjects between sec covers. It has seemed to us that setting down here the observations thered in his travelings and sojournsathered in his travelings and sojournings, Mr. De Wallant has succeeded in doing what every descriptive book of travel and impressions ought to do, namely, in illuminating the country of which he writes, so that even the uninformed reader may become acquainted with it. We commend his book highly Mr. De Wallant is a Russian, and the translation, done by the author and his wife, shows here and there strange idlomand quaint turns of expression, which

will, and must, determine our attitude for the future. On a strictly economic basis, therefore, he believes that the islands have been only a source of trouble and expense to the American people, who have derived from our occupancy no advantages which might not "be gained through reasonable trade and military arrangements with our possible successors." On the whole subject of the Philippine problem, in short, and from every point of view, Dr. Willis is distinctly pessimistic.

point of view, Dr. Willis is distinctly jessimistic.

There is evidence everywhere that this book is based upn a close study of conditions as they exist to-day. Dr. Willis learned a good deal that was interesting in his investigative trip to Luzon in 1904. Ills opening chapters trace the history of our relations with the Philippines, and the heginning of civil government in the islands. With the methods and accomplishments of the civil government in the islands. With the methods and accomplishments of the civil government he is particularly dissatisfied. In succeeding chapters he arraigns its operations in various phases: the sivil service, local government. the legal and judicial systems, the constabulary, the control of public opinion, political parties, educational and social conditions, the rural and agricultural situation, etc.

Each of these provides pabulum for a separate chapter, and the upshot of all observations in these connections is that the Filipinos were better off before we took charge of them.

Dr. Willis may be accused of bias, though we know of no good reason why he should be; and besides much of his data is duly attested and much more has all the probability of truth. His chapter on "The Businers Situation," should prove helpful to one contemplating the investment of capital in Philippine, enterprises, and, indeed, the book as a whole, regardless of its political complexion, makes an instructive hand-book. As regards the future, Dr. Wills recognizes that the American people would searcely permit the islands to come into the hands of a foreign power, but urges that they be restored to the central of the natives ressimistic.
There is evidence everywhere that this

the Islands to come into the hands of a foreign power, but urges that they be restored to the control of the natives themselves at the earliest possible moment. The longer we go on under our present policy, he argues, the harder it will become ever to change it.

moral tone, To read him is like breathing mountain air. You are braced, invigorated, exhibitrated. I will defy you to be a mean man while you are enjoying Mr. Brooks's discourses." And later "And truly of beaven is the inspiration that is breathed in Mr. Brooks's productions." The magnanimity of the proguents on the property of the

Course are considered in this volume— Henry Ward Beecher, Talmage, R. S. Storrs, Newman, C. H. Spurgeon, Lid-don, D. L. Moody and other well-known

FOX VS. FOX: A SOCIAL SATIRE.-By

ments; but tespilo its unpre-hi-box arm'e n, it has found instant and well-meritod favor with the rather limited circle of readers to which it makes appeal. "Fox vs. Fox." Is east in the form of a novel but its satiries intent is always plainly evidence. The story is noteworthy objectly for its keen, oven mercliess, analysis of character, its witty dialogue, its ciever portrayals of home-life, and its sympathete and tender descriptions of nature. Modern matrimony falls particularly under "Pink's" dert and unflinching scalpel; and the climatic scene, when the young hereofine announces her engagement to the Fox's bitter rival, a heavy-gooted and rather holes, but enmently worthy young davalry officer, is dramatic and exciting in the extreme. The author has contrived to mix his sentiments so skillfully that there is a laugh and a tear for almost every page. Interest is so well sustained throughout the whole hook that most readers will certainly want to read it at a sitting if this is "Pink's" arst work of flotion, as we believe it is, we sincerely hope that it may not be his last. He is just the sort of writer that we can stand hearing from early and often. In the regular phrase of the Herdown Herdid. "On it Pink's"

of the Birdiown Herald. "Go II, Plok!"

TOR: A STREET BOY OF JERUSALEM. By Florence Morse Kinsley. Ph. 15e. Hanry Alternus Co., Philadelphia.

delphia. Hanry Alternus Co., Philadelphia. Mrs. Kinsley is among the most popular of those witers with have sought to bring back the days at Jerusalem when the So. of Man walked among men. Thus and others of her hooks had been the following the facts and realness of Christ's He input earth in a more vide and personal way, perhaps, than the gospel na rentives usually do. "Tor's rather slender in graxp and plot, and a considerably help with author's best work. It tells the story of a street gamin of Jerusalem, helper and "oyes" to a bilind beggar till the day when the great Plate, thundering through the streets in his charlot, lashed his whip at the lad and bilinded him. Both Tor and his master. Chelluh, have their sight restored at the Master's hands.

Tor, followed him faithfully thereafter, in contrast to Chelluh, who is represented as the mail who bore witness to the high priest that Christ had boasted of His ability to restore the temple in three days. The story goes on to the resurrection morn, its chief interest being the account of the redemption of former beggar's brat.

ment. The longer we go on under our present polley, he argues, the harder it will become ever to change it.

MODERN MASTERS OF D.SCOURSE.

By William Cleaver Wilkinson. Pp.
555, \$1.00 net. Funk & Wagnells Compapy, New York.

One paper in this well written work will serve as a type for all. Professor the tangible evidence that this summons under the property is the tangible evidence that this summons

BORE BRIEF REVIEW

BORE BRIEF RE

JOSEPH CONRAD AB A DRAMATIST.

"One Day More," the one-act play by Mr. Joseph Conrad, which was rescuily produced in London by the Sings Borlety, proves to be a dramatic form of "To-morrow," one of the three stylking stories in his volume called "Falk. Max Beerbolim, praising the play, says that when he read it in the narrative form he thought to himself: "Here is a play which has been refused in the usual way by the usual managers and the author with a sigh now turns it into a short story." As the play is written, practically all that Conrad has had to do has been to excise the sentences not appearing between quotation marks. Although Mr. Beerbolim was less moved by the play than he has been to excise the sentences not appearing between quotation marks. Although Mr. Beerbolim was less moved by the play than he has been by view story, yet he thinks that Joseph Conrad is "one of the few people who might really help to improve English draina."

Books and Their Makers.

Books and Their Makers.

Mrs. A. Maynard Barbour, the author of "That Mainwaring Affair" and "At the Time Appolated," two stories of mystery which have been phenomenally successful, its spending the summer in the outskirts of Boston, where she is sealily developing a new novel which. B. Lippincott Cocinany expect to publish and the produce of the coming autumn. The little of the new story has not yet been decided upon by Mrs. Barbour.

Mr. Mortimer Menpes and his talented daughter, Dorothy, have joined forces in the production of a volume in the series of color books brought out by the Macmillan Company. For this volume on "Brittany" Mr. Menpes has made seventy-live paintings: from these the library with the Menpes press. Miss Dorothy Menpes has written the text of the volume, which, like her father's paintings, is rich in color and in its perception of the pleturesque.

Booth Tarkington's serial story, The Conquest of Canuan, now running, It Harper's Magazine, is gaining momentum with each instalment. The story is attracting considerable comment as being Mr. Tarkington's first achievement so far and as giving promise of being one of the strongest novels in American fiction. Mr. Tarkington is at present in New York, completing the revision of the final chapters, but plans to sail for Italy with his wife and several friends early in September. He will spand nearly a year abroad, much of that time in Capri.

says that most reviews is a Janorance, "There are numbers of very several lished," he goes on to say, "which the linuagent addition admits him also considered by nure malice." Promiting an allocated by nure malice. Promiting an allocated by nure malice. Promiting an allocated by nure malice. Promiting and dicated by nure malice. Promiting and dicated by nure malice. Promiting and distended the system of reviewing. He considers that men of letters are very badly treated in this respect. They may have spent two or three years in producing a work, and then find it carclessiy reviewed by some judgment. Or may be that the personal element of orm a sound judgment. Or may be that the personal element of the form a sound years. Sir dibert Parker declares, "I was sunjected to a series of reviews in one of the most powerful London newspires seculps. I could trace the same I got to know who the writer was. I found out that it was a case of personal malice." Nor is the evil confined to severe criticism.

Wood's Seeds.

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by sowing Crimson Clover at the last working of their Corn and Cotton crops. It is the best time to sow and you save an extra preparation of the land. Crimson Clover makes land rich in humus or vegetable matter and puts it in excellent condition for the crops which follow it. It also makes

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PERSONAL

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THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

FOR AUGUST 20, 1905.

SUBJECT: Jehoiakim Burns the Word of God.—Jer. xxxvi; 21-32, GOLDEN TEXT: Amend your ways and your doings, and obey to voice of the Lord your God.—Jer. xxvl; 13.

By REV. J. E. GILBERT, D. D., Secretary American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION—In last lesson we learned how Josiah prized the book of the Lord which Hilkiah found in the templa, and how he obtained counsel from Hildah because of the nation's sin. One would expect that the warning of the prophetess would lead to permanent reform, but Jeholakim, Josiah's son, on succeeding to the throne, opposed the godly cturse of his father and sought to reinstatt idelatrous worship. Jeremlah, the problet, deeply distressed at this, caused Baruch to write a massage to the king, which was sent at first to certain members of the court that their influence might be secured in its behalf-(Verse ID. The procedure Indicates that Jeholakim was not kindly disposed toward the prophet, and, accordingly, that he could not be freely approached. After changing hands several times the mes sage came to the princes, those who were supposed to be hear the king, and they dignissed Baruch, directing him to emild in some secret place unknown to any one as a condition of safety.

CONCEALED—As a further precaution to avoid the king's anger the princes laid up the roll in Jerusalem in "the chamber of Elishama, the scribe," who had succeeded Shaphan, the scribe in Joslah's time 2 King xxlis.) That was a very proper place for the document, as the scribe was the legal custodian of all such matter. It may be assumed that he was a fultiful servant, and that he would preserve what was committed to him. Moreover, the message accuired added force and sanctity. At first it was only the pontents to him. By this act three influences were exerted to seedre proper hearing—the influence of Jeremiah, whom all regarded as a man of God; the influence of Elishama, who had flied Jeremiah's words; the influence of the princes, the helpers and advisers in the government.

prophet's purpose was accomplished—he had spoken to the king and delivered the words which God had bidden him to speak. His duty was done, and the responsibility was with Jeholakim.

BURNED,—The reading was attended by

BURNED.—The reading was attended by a most remarkable occurrence, Without watting until the roll was completed, the king caused pages or columns to be cut to off with a penkulfe and cast into the fire, and this was continued until the whole was consumed (verses 22). Those who were present manifested no concern (verse 24), except that three of the prevent that the prevent to cruise off the coast of Georgia and

fire, and this was continued until the whole was consumed (verse 2-23). Those who were present manifested no concern (verse 24), except that three of the princes value endeavored to prevent the burning (verse 25). This act of Joholakim was a deliberate exhibition of contempt for the utterances of Jeremiah, an expression of an obstinate resolution to continue his course. Perhaps he hoped to nullify the word of God by destroying it, or at least to prevent any further spread of the tidings contained in it. All this displayed the enmity of his mind, the depravity of his heart, the perversity of his will. Thuad of the king was the more culpable because he had heard from the same source of similar predictions of God's ludgments, many of which had already been fulfilled. His state of semi-subjection to Nebuchadnezzar at the time was proof that the evil fortoid was at hand.

HIDDEN.—The destruction of the roll did not appease the king. In fact, his anger was kindled, not merely against the message, but against the men who prepared it. They are considered to be troublesoms fellows, even as Ahab researched Elijah (I Kings, xviii:17). Jeholakim was so foined to his idois, so committed to his sinful ways, that every interference seemed to him to be imperiment and offensive. Accordingly three officers' were sent to arrest Jeremiah and Baruch (verse 26), the two men, who, above all others, should have been esteemed for their piety ard for their disinterested efforts to save the nation from the impending ruin, But God did not forget. His servants. It might have been propet in the execution of His purposes to suffer house of the saints serves the cause of right-nucleus more than their voices can, but in this insteame the how were were hinded ways usefulness.

Office and the sainterested efforts of their piety are cause of right-nucleus. usefulness.
ORDERED-Jeremiah and Baruch in their retirement were called into im-

THIS DAY IN HISTORY August 19th.

to cruise off the coast of Georgia and South Carolina to protect the ports of these States. 1811—The French, under Macdonnald, cap-

1811—The French, under Macdonald, captured Figueras, in Spain, after a desperate resistance by its famished defenders.
1812—Battle near Gedonovo, in Russia, between the French, 20,000, and the Russians, 40,000. The French drew off at night with the loss of 600 killed, 2,500 wounded. The Russians admitted the loss of 1,000 killed, 3,500 wounded. Not a prisoner was taken.
1829—Considerable excitement occurred in Wall Street over the unloading of cloven drays of specie at the various banks, the entire amount which had just arrived from Philadelphia being \$300,000.
1851—'The great aggregate meeting' of

\$300,000.

1851—"The great aggregate meeting" of Roman Catholies from all parts of Great Britain held at Dublin, for the inauguration of the Catholic Defense Association.

1854—Canton, China, occupied by insur-

Association.

Association.

Association.

1854—Union forces, under General Warren, selzed and destroyed the Weldon Railroad, before Petersburg, Va.

1870—Franco-Frussian Warr hombardment of Strassburg from near Kehl commences. Communication between Mets and Chalons. "becomes difficult."

The Emperor of France and Frince Imperial at Chilons.

1874—Troublo between whites and blacks in portions of Arkansas and South Carolina gave rise to fear in Washington, D. C., that a general race ware throughout the South might follow, 1904—Russo-Japanese Warr Japanese begin general assault on Riblung; captured trenches in front of redoubt at 1904—Russian gunboat sunk of Port Arthur,